

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1891. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BOTH SIDES CLAIM IT.

THE CLOSE CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY OF CHICAGO.

IT WILL TAKE THE OFFICIAL COUNT

To Decide Who Has Won—Charges of Fraud by Both Parties—Carter Harrison Retires to Private Life.

CHICAGO, April 8.—1:40 p.m.—Comptroller O'ham still insists that he knows of no reason for changing his previous statement that the returns, as received at the city hall, apparently show Mayor Cregier to have been re-elected by a small plurality. Mr. O'ham said his figures made last night had been gone over today by other persons and that the result was substantially unchanged—the revision giving the victory to Cregier, the democratic candidate, by a lead of 233 votes over Washburne, the republican. Mr. O'ham added that the city hall returns, upon which this computation was based, were not official returns and that the latter in such a close contest might, of course, give the palm to the republicans or show a more decided plurality for the democrats.

THE REPUBLICANS CHARGE FRAUD.

Colonel Nye, chairman of the republican campaign committee, went before the election commissioners this morning and requested that two members of his committee be permitted to remain on guard over the vault, in which the returns and documents are preserved, night and day until the official canvass has taken place.

"My reasons for asking this," he said, "are that we have to be informed, unquestionable authority, that Mayor Cregier has declared that no circumstance can remove him from his office for two years. That seems to me to warrant extraordinary precautions against fraud."

It was decided to hold a consultation with Judge Scales this afternoon before giving a definite answer.

THE BOXES GUARDED.

The election commissioners finally agreed that two men should be permitted to remain in the vault room until the official canvass commences tomorrow. As an additional precaution the combination was changed on the safe containing the official returns.

Subsequently, Chairman Nye asked that the judges of the fifteenth precinct of the twenty-ninth ward be presented for refusing to admit Mr. Pope, the challenger, to the polling place and citizens' parties to the polling room. Nye stated that of 593 registered voters in that precinct, 564 are shown to have voted, a strangely large proportion, and that of these 452 recorded for Cregier and only six for Washburne, and sixteen for other than the republican. He said that he had strong suspicions that fraud had been resorted to in several precincts, and he was engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

At midnight both republicans and democrats were claiming to be victors in the exciting election for the mayoralty. Each side, however, has practically minimized its claim to the plurality of 200 or 300. The official count, to begin tomorrow, is being awaited with impatience, the narrowness of margin for either party, and charges and counter-charges of fraud making the suspense almost distracting.

The democrats put forward the assertion that in scores of instances votes for Elmer Washburne, the citizens' candidate, were deliberately counted for Hempstead Washburne, the republican nominee, such a substitute being facilitated by a similarity of names. On the other hand, the republicans protest that in one precinct alone at the stock yards over 100 votes were deposited for names that were refused registration, and that some of the names are still on the rolls and have been dead for weeks or months.

CARTER HARRISON DISGUSTED.

Carter Harrison announces that he will leave political life and Chicago for good. He says he will either travel or go on a farm. About the Cregier wing of the democracy, Mr. Harrison said today in an interview:

"It was in line with its action for the last two months—fraudulent, intimidating, corrupting and disgraceful. It was a revelation to me, for I never before attended the polls in the hoodlum districts. Wilder and more disgraceful orgies; more besotted savagery and open appeals to buyers of votes could not exist in the most ignorant of southern plantation districts."

The Women Surprised Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The result of the municipal elections in this state has been a surprise to the republicans. In Topeka and Fort Scott the women appear to have supported the citizens' ticket and elected mayors of both towns over the regular republican nominees.

Athens and Kansas City, Kans., alone of all first-class cities, elected republican mayors. In this city the election of Quanton, republican candidate, was something about a shock. Not a few republicans now believe that their alleged mistakes and changes in the estimates were in the interests of the gambling fraternity, and were designed to give certain big book-makers a chance to hedge on their bets.

MONEY OR BLOOD.

A Tragedy in Alabama Over a Debt of Twenty-Five Cents.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 8.—Yesterday afternoon, sixteen miles south west of Huntsville, Ala., Taylor Hanley cut Joe Townsend in the throat, killing him instantly. They quashed over a debt of 25 cents that Townsend had owned Hanley.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

Colonel Dunn Has No Chance, but the Alliance Is On Hand.

THE SWINDLERS Were Indicted.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The conspirators who tried to get hold of Loring A. Robertson's millions were all indicted today by the grand jury, with the exception of Lawyer John F. Baker. He proved to the satisfaction of the district attorney that he was not in league with them. Those indicted are Lawyer Byron W. Cohen, James Dasken, Howard Belcher and Cäsar Hellen Brooks. The first three are charged with the subversion of perjury, and Miss Brooks with perjury. Dasken is still in Connecticut, but will be extradited. Cohen is out on bail.

A Miner Robbed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 8.—[Special.]—News was received here tonight of a robbery at Kershaw, S. C. James Gordon, employed by the Brower Mining Company, while returning to the mine from Kershaw, was attacked by two negroes who had been sent to him by the company to the Brower Mining Company. The robbery occurred four miles from Kershaw, at 2 o'clock in the day. The parties were unarmed, but Kershaw had offered to their apprehension. Much excitement has been created by this bold and fearless robbery.

An equal of Kincard.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The jury in the case of Kincard, newspaper correspondent, charged with the murder of ex-Congressman Taublin, of Kentucky, tonight brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE LAST SURVIVOR

of the Fort Mims Massacre in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—[Special.]—A. J. Morris died yesterday at his home, in Heflin, Cleburne county, Alabama, aged one hundred years. He was the last survivor of the fifteen persons who escaped from the Fort Mims massacre, the bloodiest tragedy in Alabama's history. The massacre occurred in July, 1813, during the Creek war. Five hundred and forty-three people were in the fort in Clark

county, and were just going to dinner, with the gates opened, and all feeling secure, when 1,000 Indians made the attack. Many of the inmates were women and children, and all were butchered and burned, except the fifteen who got out at the close of the battle. Morris was a Mississippi volunteer and with two companions leaped the stockade, beneath which the Indians were crouching. He was wounded in the shoulder and ran to the neighboring swamp. He settled, many years ago in Cleburne county, where he raised a numerous family. He was entitled to a pension, but somehow never drew it. While illiterate, he was intelligent and had much native shrewdness. He died a very poor man.

THE PATENT CENTENNIAL.

Senator Daniel Speaks of the Large List of Inventors from the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the evening session of the patent centennial, Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was the first and principal speaker, taking for his subject "The New South as an Outgrowth of Invention and the American Patent Law." He spoke in the highest terms of praise of the patent office and its work, and pointed with pride to the long list of inventors from the southern states. The fact that in the year 1890, 3,000 patents were granted to southern men showed, he contended, that the south would soon rival the north in every branch of invention.

BURNING LUMBER.

A Planing Mill in Chattanooga Is Totally Destroyed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 8.—[Special.]—The Stivers planing mill, near the East Tennessee railroad bridge, was burned to the ground at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Stivers estimates his loss at \$10,000; the insurance is only \$4,100. About \$5,000 in stock, including the horses and lumber saved, was rescued from the flames.

About 3:30 o'clock this morning the watchman for the planing mill started a fire in the engine, which was the usual time for firing. He then went to the stables adjoining the mill for the purpose of feeding the stock. A few minutes later he saw flames issuing from the second story of the mill and discovered that half of the wooden building was the body of the mill. After running in the direction of the mill, he was met by the aid of several men, who had arrived on the scene, liberated the horses confined in the stable. The office was saved, as were all the books and records of the concern. The planing mill, about 60x100 feet in dimensions, was a total loss, and all the dressed lumber and timber in the building were destroyed. The lumber in the yards also aided to feed the fierce flames and a small stable adjoining the mill also ascended in smoke.

REV. MR. HANKS INDICTED.

A Suit Growing Out of a War Between Religious Papers.

DALLAS, Tex., April 8.—The grand jury has returned two indictments for criminal libel against Rev. Robert T. Hanks, a noted Baptist divine and editor of *The Western Baptist*. He is charged with libeling Rev. E. B. Hardy, L. R. Scroggs, S. R. Grant and A. M. Johnson, all prominent preachers of the same faith.

The offense consists in having charged in his paper that the divines were paid scandal mongers of *The Texas Baptist* and *Hardy* and citizens' parties to the polling room.

Nye stated that of 593 registered voters in that precinct, 564 are shown to have voted, a strangely large proportion, and that of these 452 recorded for Cregier and only six for Washburne, and sixteen for other than the republican.

All troops in the state have been officially invited to be present.

THE GOVERNOR'S DYING HOUR.

Governor Fowle died with heart disease. He became sick Monday evening, but attributed it to indigestion, and was so much improved yesterday that he expected to be at the executive office this morning.

Last night his younger children came to him while they studied their lessons to have his aid. His mind was clear, and he assisted his daughter to work a problem in arithmetic. He was in the best of spirits. Shortly afterwards he called his daughter Mary, and said:

"My little girl, I do not feel well, and I am glad you are here, and I feel that I may need you to sit up with me tonight."

His daughter Helen then came into the room again and the governor smilingly said:

"Helen, I am fainting," and fell back unconscious upon the pillow, to the consternation of the children. His elder daughter ran to him to render assistance, and the servants were summoned and sent after a physician, while Miss Helen also went after one. By the time they came back the governor was dead. He did not live five minutes after the words, "I am fainting."

The doctors think he died of heart failure. State officers and many prominent citizens hurried to the executive mansion.

The body was at noon today taken to the capitol, escorted by troops and followed by all the state officials, and was laid in state. The capitol is draped in mourning, and the body is in the rotunda. An immense number of persons have viewed the remains this afternoon. All the public buildings and nearly all the business houses are in mourning.

Governor Holt's Career.

Governor Thomas M. Holt, of Haw River, is the son of Edwin M. and Emily Holt, of Alamance county. He was born July 15, 1831; was prepared for college at Caldwell institute, Hillsboro, and matriculated at the University of North Carolina in 1849, but so strong was he imbued with the spirit of his father, and being more fond of his factory than his college fame, he left Chapel Hill in 1851, when half-advanced in the junior class, and at once discontinued his time to attend to the manufacture of cotton yarns and fabrics in his father's employ until 1860, when a brick building 36x42, with only 28 spindles (now a wing to that immense factory, known throughout the southern and eastern states as the Granite mills), he commenced business on his own account.

These mills are owned and managed by Governor Holt, and have recently been reconstructed and furnished with new machinery. They are situated on Haw river, near Haw River station, on the north side of the North Carolina railroad, in Alamance county. They are the largest and best equipped mills in North Carolina, and rank with any in the southern states. They contain 8,424 spindles and 434 looms, and give constant employment to 425 men, women and children, who occupy 100 or more well-constructed and neatly painted brick and frame dwellings, situated on the premises; besides these dwellings there is a five-story flour mill; a large storehouse, filled with general merchandise, from which the operatives and neighbors get their supplies; a large and conveniently arranged office; sundry stores and warehouses, and last but not least, an attractive and comfortable chapel, in which Governor Holt and family and the operatives worship, and whose pulpit is filled at the governor's expense.

Standing on the railroad bridge which spans Haw river, and looking on the north side, are seen the cotton factory, flour mills, dwellings and other buildings mentioned above, and it has the appearance of a large, thrifty and beautiful village; larger, indeed, than many so-called towns, all owned by Colonel Holt, which cost him exceeding \$400,000.

"On the opposite side of the bridge, on an eminence, his princely mansion is located. It is, perhaps, the largest, most elegantly finished and furnished country dwelling in North Carolina. The grounds cover twelve acres, are most highly improved and embellished, presenting the appearance of Central park, New York, in miniature. A more desirable house cannot be found. These grounds and the improvements cost \$25,000. He is the owner of that famous plantation known as "Linwood," at Linwood station, on the North Carolina railroad, a few miles from Lexington. It is here he raises such vast quantities of wheat, clover, hay and choice cattle and sheep. The property herein described, with other not mentioned, together with the stock and lands

he holds, makes his estate worth at least \$500,000, the proceeds of his own industry."

Governor Holt was elected by the people of Alamance as a county commissioner two terms and served as chairman. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the state senate from Alamance and Guilford. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1882 and in 1884-85. He was elected speaker of the house in January, 1885. For twelve years he was president of the North Carolina Railroad Company. He has long been a member of the board of agriculture. For eight years he was president of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society. Before the war he was a magistrate and a member of the special court under the old county court system.

Governor Holt has been found a ready and liberal supporter of any measure tending to the progress of the state.

He was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket with the late Governor Fowle.

LOOKING OVER THE FIELD.

Secretary of State Coke received the following telegram from Governor Philip W. McKinney, of Virginia:

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

For myself and the people of Virginia, I desire to express my deep regret at the loss which North Carolina has just sustained in the death of her distinguished governor. Please convey my personal sympathy and condolence to his family.

Adjutant General Glenn had a conference this afternoon with a council of state officers. At this the following programme was adopted:

THE FUNERAL.

Hour of funeral 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon; services to be conducted by Rev. Dr. John S. Watkins, the governor's pastor.

Order of formation of the procession:

Adjutant General Glenn and governor's staff. Major's escort under command of Brigadier General John W. Cating.

Hearse.

Family and intimate friends.

Governor Holt and state officers, justices of the supreme court.

Judge of the superior court.

Members of the legislature.

Delegates to the Constitutional convention.

Municipal officers.

Grand lodge and subordinate lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

Fire department.

All troops in the state have been officially invited to be present.

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THE GEORGIA BAPTISTS

RIGHT INTO THE MIDDLE OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

Reports Presented Which Show the Progress of Church Work—Some Lively Items of Debate.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—The Baptist convention has gotten well into its work and the members are already beginning to warm up. This morning Rev. J. E. L. Holmes developed surprising marksmanship as a sharpshooter. Governor Northen, who sat on the pulpit platform, was the target and the shot which reached him was a reference to the Gould episode. It was fired off-hand in the heat of debate, but hit the mark and brought the governor to his feet instantly.

Notwithstanding its personal nature, the sparing was good humored and the governor kept his equipoise and finally made the point he set out to make.

The first business of the morning session was the report of the executive committee, which was read and referred.

The first important action to come up was the election of a successor to the late Dr. J. H. DeVoe, as corresponding secretary of the state mission board. There were two opinions as to the proper method of making the selection. Rev. J. E. L. Holmes moved that he be elected by the convention in order that the disappointed applicants and their friends might not feel coldly toward the state mission board, as he feared they might feel if that body should take the responsibility of selection.

Dr. J. William Jones offered a substitute which referred the choice of secretary to the state mission board hereafter to be elected. Dr. Jones thought Mr. Holmes did not exaggerate the importance of the officers to be elected, and the fitness of the brethren under consideration should be carefully canvassed.

This could not be done in open convention and could best be done by the state mission board, which would be composed of experienced men, well acquainted with the duties of the office and the qualifications needed. He deprecated Mr. Holmes' expression "applicants" and hoped there were none for this position. There were sometimes "applicants" for political positions, but such a thing was unheard of in the Baptist convention.

A discussion of some length followed, in which Dr. Thorpe opposed the substitute, Rev. A. J. Beck favored, and Rev. Z. T. Weaver opposed it.

The opponents of the substitute talked democatically, which they said was characteristic of the Baptist church polity.

Dr. G. A. Nunnally gave a new turn to the discussion by moving, as an amendment to the substitute, that three secretaries be elected, one for north Georgia, one for south Georgia and one for middle Georgia.

Rev. W. L. Kilpatrick, president of the board of trustees of Mercer university, favored Dr. Jones's substitute and thought there might be something in Dr. Nunnally's amendment. The matter should be left to the mission board, as they needed time to investigate.

He rose to a question of privilege concerning the mention of his own name in connection with the vacancy. If the office were tendered him by the unanimous vote of the convention, he would not touch it with a forty-foot pole, for he was totally incompetent. He was sorry for the brother who should be elected.

Rev. J. L. Underwood of Camilla, favored the election of the secretary by the mission board. If the convention should be called on to elect an engineer for the State railroad, no one here would know who to vote for; and he felt that it would be about as unwise for the convention, in open session, to undertake to elect this officer.

Governor Northen here came to the elucidation of the matter, and made a strong common-sense speech. "What?" said he, "is the wisdom of the world in this matter? When the stockholders of a railroad elect directors, they let the directors elect the president and other officers. Shall the other brethren argue that it is not democratic for the convention board to elect the secretary? If that were true, the whole matter would have to be remanded to the Baptist people of Georgia. Their argument proves too much for the object of their motion."

Mr. Holmes, replying, referred to the election of officers of the national government, and wondered that the governor should take an illustration from the custom in railroad circles.

"Why?" said he, "it was not long ago that his excellency was invited to an entertainment to meet Jay Gould, and he absolutely refused to go. Now he brings up railroad precedents to govern the proceedings of a convention of the Baptists of Georgia."

Here President Kilpatrick's gavel interrupted the speaker.

"I will have to call the brother to order," said he.

"Well," said Mr. Holmes, "is it not often that I have the opportunity to cut a governor, and I embrace him one."

Governor Northen rose and said: "Mr. Holmes, who elects the president of the United States, the people or the electoral college?"

Unembarrassed by this apt question, Mr. Holmes replied:

"Who elects the governor of Georgia?"

This shot was followed by laughter.

"If I slipped up on national politics I am even in Georgia government," said Mr. Holmes.

The governor in perfect good humor came back again.

"I will ask, Mr. Holmes, who elects the senator who represents Georgia in the United States?"

"The people elect the legislators," said Mr. Holmes, "and delegate to them the power of electing senators."

"That is exactly the kind of power that I want this body to delegate to the mission board," said the governor.

Dr. A. B. Campbell favored the substitute and Hon. A. D. Freeman called the proposal good. By parliamentary practice, this brought the original motion of Mr. Holmes to a vote, and it was lost. Dr. Jones's substitute was then offered again. Rev. J. A. Scarborough, of Eastman, offered an amendment to the effect that the corresponding secretaries of the north Georgia, south Georgia and Georgia General Association be made officers of the mission board, with salaries to be fixed by the board. The amendment received a second and several delegates made the point that it would make the convention elect two secretaries, when it had just refused to do that in the first place.

The amendment was rejected by the convention, and the motion to refer the election of a secretary to the board was almost unanimously passed.

Night sessions were then voted on motion of Dr. J. G. Gibson.

The report of the state mission board was read by Rev. F. M. Daniel.

It began with an appropriate reference to the death of Dr. DeVoe, the late secretary, and gave an encouraging account of the progress of mission work.

The home mission board reported the baptism of 4,477 converts and the reception of 3,621 converts by letter. The other important items are these:

Churches constituted..... 267

Sunday schools organized..... 436

Houses of worship built..... 84

Contributions on the mission field..... 40

Native helpers..... 94

Receipts of the board last year..... \$100,174.00

Received in the year ending April 30th..... 125,000.00

To date the receipts have been..... 875,167.36

Balanced to be raised..... 50,000.00

Georgia's portion of expense for foreign missions..... 18,000.00

Contributed for the purchase of land..... 10,291.18

SUMMARY OF LABOR OF MISSIONARY BOARD.

Montgomery service..... 405

Stations..... 288

Churches preached..... 4,933

Adventures..... 1,215

Prayer meetings..... 1,723

Other religious meetings..... 1,723

Baptisms, whites..... 310

Baptisms.

Received by letter, whites.....

Received by letter, blacks.....

Sunday schools organized.....

Associations.....

Letters written.....

Miles traveled.....

Time spent in conference.....

Churches constituted.....

Ministers ordained.....

Deacons ordained.....

Woman's Missionary Societies formed.....

Religious meetings, families.....

Money raised for building churches.....

Instituted held by T. C. Boykin.....

5

A notable feature of the report was the reference of the Sunday school evangelist, T. C. Boykin. The fact that there is a lamentable scarcity of Bibles in the Sunday schools.

He said they all had Sunday school officials and lesson books, but few of the schools were well furnished with Bibles. That is to say, they were taking the lessons to that extent second handed. A supply of Bibles was recommended.

The report was ordered spread upon the table.

Dr. J. W. C. Campbell, of the state mission board, reported special consideration.

He referred specially to the report of the special committee which recommended certain things concerning the policy of the convention toward other organizations. He moved that these recommendations be referred to the special committee. The matter was reported to a committee, with Dr. Campbell as chairman, Rev. R. H. Harris and Rev. A. M. Marshall.

The following correspondents were sent to the Alabama convention:

Rev. J. L. D. Hiller, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. G. A. Nunnally, Rev. G. A. Patterson, Dr. G. A. Nunnally, Rev. Z. T. Weaver, Rev. J. A. F. Robertson, Rev. W. M. Howell, Dr. J. C. Campbell, Dr. D. B. Ragsdale and Mr. J. C. McMichael.

The following were sent to the Florida convention at Kissimmee:

Rev. J. L. D. Hiller, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. G. A. Nunnally, Rev. G. M. Pack, Rev. J. C. Brewton, Rev. J. F. Elder, Dr. G. E. McCaffrey.

The following correspondents were sent to the South Carolina convention, which meets at Spartanburg in December:

Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, Rev. W. N. Verdry.

To the Virginia convention, which meets at Norfolk:

Dr. J. T. Tichenor, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. H. McMichael.

Correspondents to Colored Baptist convention, which meets in Atlanta: Dr. J. William Jones, Rev. J. A. Wynn, Dr. H. McDonald, Governor W. J. Northen, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.

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Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, Rev. W. N. Verdry.

To the Georgia convention, which meets at Atlanta:

Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, Rev. W. N. Verdry.

To the South Carolina convention, which meets at Spartanburg in December:

Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Rev. J. A. Scarborough, Rev. W. N. Verdry.

To the Virginia convention, which meets at Norfolk:

Dr. J. T. Tichenor, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. H. McMichael.

Correspondents to Colored Baptist convention, which meets in Atlanta: Dr. J. William Jones, Rev. J. A. Wynn, Dr. H. McDonald, Governor W. J. Northen, Dr. J. C. McMichael.

The following were sent to the Florida convention at Kissimmee:

Rev. J. L. D. Hiller, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. G. A. Nunnally, Rev. G. M. Pack, Rev. J. C. Brewton, Rev. J. F. Elder, Dr. G. E. McCaffrey.

The following correspondents were sent to the Alabama convention:

Rev. J. L. D. Hiller, Dr. J. W. M. Jones, Dr. G. A. Nunnally, Rev. G. M. Pack, Rev. J. C. Brewton, Rev. J. F. Elder, Dr. G. E. McCaffrey.

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The largest daily circulation of any paper in Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 9, 1891.

A Note of Warning.

The elections of this week have not realized democratic expectations.

While the democracy has held its own in some localities, it has been defeated in places where a strong and united effort would have insured success.

Republican victories in Cincinnati, Chicago, and in Springfield, the home of Senator Palmer, might have been prevented if the democrats had remained solid, and had been well organized.

Just at this time, when it is of the highest importance to mobilize our forces for the great campaign of next year, it is disappointing to see the strength of the party fristered away in factional divisions. The trouble is that in many quarters there is a disposition to overestimate the significance of the democratic tidal wave of last fall. That emphatic protest against McKinleyism, plutocracy and the force bill should have encouraged the party to perfect its organization, and get together for the greatest struggle in its history. It had that effect upon the republicans. They determined to pluck the flower safely from the nettle danger, and they have partially succeeded.

The elections of Monday and Tuesday have taught us a timely lesson. Organization, vigilance and zeal are what we need. We must weed out the traitors, and send the drones to the rear. Everywhere the democracy must awaken the masses to the vital importance of the burning issues of economic reform. Last fall we had the republicans on the run. We cannot afford to take a rest. The campaign of education must be continued in the far east, as well as in the far west. The masses must be made to feel how their pockets are drained by a republican robber tariff, by class legislation in the interests of the plutocrats and monopolists, by the goldbug contraction of the currency, by the wasteful pension system, and by the extravagance of the billion dollar congress. The methods of the force bill conspirators must be exposed so that every citizen will see how his personal liberty is menaced. The farmers and producing classes must be made to understand that the democracy is championing their needed reforms and rapidly moving forward to their accomplishment.

To do this we must get together and pull together, under wise counsels, and with safe leaders. The personalism that wrecked the party in Chicago, and the inactivity that lost the battle at Cincinnati, must alike be guarded against. The situation makes it necessary for us to drill in front of the enemy, and there is no place in our ranks for laggards, hangers-on and schemers who would sacrifice a great cause to serve their selfish aims.

A Bitter Local Fight.

The result of the Chicago municipal election shows what disastrous results may come from what Ben Hill used to call "personalism in the party."

The democrats of Chicago had it in their power to defeat the republican Washburns two to one. They could have defeated him and the other Washburns, on the citizens' ticket, and the socialist, Morgan, by a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000.

Fully understanding their strength united, and their weakness divided, the democrats split into two factions, each determined to rule or ruin, and Washburn, the republican, slipped in by a plurality.

It was the bitterest local fight ever known in Illinois. Major Cregier, a true and tried democrat, was the regular nominee of his party, and Carter Harrison was the bolting and independent candidate. Hempstead Washburn was the regular republican nominee. Elmer Washburn, also a republican, headed the citizens' ticket, and Thomas Morgan represented the socialists.

Unfortunately the foreign element was so manipulated as to excite bitter prejudices. The Irish-Americans got it into their heads that Hempstead Washburn was largely opposed because his wife was the daughter of an Irishman, and thousands of them rallied to his support. On the other hand, Carter Harrison, the bolter, through a German paper, appealed to the foreigners in an editorial printed in twenty-four languages. He solicited votes from the German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Finnish, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Flemish, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, Austrian, Greek and Hebrew population. Rejected by party leaders, and denied nomination because he was a protectionist, and had been unfaithful to his party in every great crisis, he appealed to the vile dens and outlaws proctected by him when he was mayor, and

made a bid for every democrat who had a personal grievance against the nominee.

Harrison knew well enough that he could not win, but smarting under his rejection by the party, he entered the race to give the republicans a victory at a time when the democratic cause of tariff reform imperatively demanded their defeat.

It is the blackest and most infamous case of party treason ever known.

But it winds up Carter Harrison's career. Scorpion-like, he has stung himself to death!

The Revolt in India.

If the reports from India are substantially correct, the British have a long and ugly war before them.

British India embraces a territory of 1,500,000 square miles. The native population is about 240,000,000, and the English residents, soldiers and civilians do not number more than 250,000.

Despite this disparity in numbers, the English with their superior military methods and equipments, and their swift and brutal punishment of revolutionists and rebels, have been able for about a century and a half to maintain their dominion. Through such men as Clive and Hastings England gained a permanent foothold in India, but from time to time the sword has been appealed to in order to enforce the rule of the conquerors.

The last notable rebellion was in 1857, when the natives rose and slaughtered the English wherever they were found. The barbarous murders of the whites perpetrated under the orders of Nana Sahib have not yet been forgotten. The "black hole" of Calcutta, in which English prisoners died of suffocation, is still talked about, and the siege of Lucknow and the campaign of Havelock are as familiar to reading people as the leading events of our own civil war.

Perhaps the English would not have suppressed the rebellion of 1857 if they had not resorted to the most savage mode of warfare. On many occasions they executed their Indian prisoners by tying them to the muzzles of cannon and blowing them into space in the presence of thousands of native spectators. The Indians found that England was merciless, and determined to hold the country at any cost.

The present revolt starts in the Punjab, a province which remained peaceful and loyal in the trouble of 1857. Its people are generally Mohammedians, intelligent and warlike. If they are aided by the inhabitants of the other provinces they will make the struggle a serious and a bloody one.

The Punjab, it should be noted, is a northern province, at the foot of the mountain range dividing India from the Russian outposts in central Asia. This is significant. It is the policy of Russia to gain control of the mountain passes so that she, at a favorable opportunity, may push her armies into the heart of British India. To do this the support of millions of natives would be required, and for years past Russian agents and spies have been at work endeavoring to prepare the people in the Punjab for revolt.

If Russia is back of this uprising, and if the Punjab is joined by other provinces, a series of battles may be fought in India that will revolutionize the map of the world, and materially change the status of Europe. It will not do to underestimate the natives of India. Millions of them are timid, spiritless serfs, without the courage or the will to strike a blow against their oppressors, but there are also millions who are brave, brazen and capable of heroic deeds and great sacrifices. They had a system of government and laws, a religion, a civilization and a literature, and a magnificent material development at a time when the early Britons were half-naked savages living like wild beasts in the forests. They feel a contempt for their rulers, regarding them as an upstart race, and if they ever get a fighting chance, with a few leaders like Nana Sahib, they will drive the British out or turn the country into a desert.

And England? Her policy is a foreign one. To save this Indian empire she will shed the last drop of her blood, spend her last shilling, lose every other colony and run the risk of anarchy at home. The trouble in the Punjab, however, may be only local. A few days will show. If the final struggle for the mastery of India has really begun, the explosion in that quarter will shake the entire globe.

The New York Democrats.

Now that there is something of a lull in matters foreign and domestic, Editor Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, takes occasion to read the democrats of New York a lecture on etiquette and good behavior. He reviews the papers that have been cut in some of the democratic conventions by the New York delegations, and concludes by informing the democratic managers and politicians of that state that they "may as well make up their minds now as later, that if they expect to be considered next time they must wash their dirty linen at home. The west and south do not propose to stand any more 'dam nonsense.'

Apart from the mild suggestion of profanity in the last remark, Editor Watterson's lecture runs on the lines of orthodoxy, and his advice is sound and wholesome. But why should it put forward now? It is a rule in all well-regulated families that certain lectures are not to begin until the children are put to bed and the lights are out. It need not be carried on in whispers, yet there is a definite understanding that it shall not be so offensively vociferous as to disturb the neighbors. When Mrs. O'Halloran met her sober husband on the front stoop, and abused him for drunkenness on the ground that he was liable to come home "slewed" sooner or later, she was wrong. She should have waited for the night when Mr. O'Halloran came home smelling of cinnamon buds and with pretzel crumbs in his beard.

We do not know of any ground for Editor Watterson's lecture just at this time, except the fact that the democrats of New York have gone to the national conventions on several occasions for the purpose of settling their differences. These matters belong to the past. We hear of no division in the democratic party at this time; we hear of no dissension. Editor Watterson may have more accurate and more intimate information, however, than we possess. He may have been notified that there is a storm brewing, but it is impossible for even an interested spectator to see any of the signs thereof. Everything seems to be quiet in New York city, which is the center of the storm-breeding region.

For our part, we prefer to believe that

Editor Watterson's fears are idle ones, and that his lecture is premature. The democrats of New York do not permit concealment to feed on their damsels' cheeks, and if there were dissensions among them the signs thereof would not be wanting. What he says of the attitude of the west and the south is undoubtedly true. These sections will no longer tolerate a foolish and unnecessary division in the democratic party of New York, but it will be time enough to insist on this when the trouble arises.

Undoubtedly there is a great deal of superfluous energy in the democratic party of New York, and this energy is liable to manifest itself in unexpected ways; but we think has been capitally demonstrated that the party in that state is susceptible of intelligent and adroit management. At the election on the 4th of last November, the party in the state and in the city was practically solid. There had been threats of division, and all the signs of revolt made themselves manifest, but under the management of Governor David B. Hill the factions disappeared, and the party won a notable victory against the republican and mugwump combination arrayed against it.

It is fair to assume that what has been done can be done again. The party in New York is more harmonious now than it has been during the past twenty-five years, and we have no doubt it will be practically a unit in 1892.

JOHN SHERMAN is of the opinion that neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Blaine will be the republican candidate. With a modesty that seems to be chronic he refrains from giving the name of the man who will be nominated.

MRS. JESSE GALLO, of Chicago, carved Mr. Congetto Vallone with a butcher-knife recently. They are both members of Italia's sunnny clique, and it is in order for the Marry Dearest to call Brother Blaine to account for it.

A CHINESE woman Boston was compelled to show her foot to the city councilmen the other day. This fact shows that real culture is truly inquisitive.

GRANNY HOAR would be willing for the mugwumps to have free coinage. This poor old man should follow the example of Edward.

NOBODY has ever dropped on Mr. Howells as the author of "The Breadwinners." What a lucky man he is!

THE RESIGNATION of Senator Edmunds will remove from the senate the most narrow-minded and prejudiced member of that body.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

UNDER A NEW LAW the poorer class of farmers in Russia will be prohibited from selling or mortgaging their lands.

A WRITER in The New York Sun says that the time is coming when no cotton will be manufactured in England. It will be manufactured in the United States close to the cotton fields.

IN THIS COUNTRY we try about 2,500 persons every year for murder, and hang about 100.

THE NEW YORK EPOCH challenges six members of the legislature in that city to stand an examination in grammar, spelling and arithmetic. It offers \$1,000 for the privilege of selecting the six and putting them through.

DRINK is a bad thing. If Mrs. Carrie Brooks had kept sober she might have succeeded in passing her law in Illinois. Mrs. Brooks, who produced a man in the penitentiary, failed to find out later that the fellow had forged his petition, signatures and all. There is nothing funny about it. The prisoner acted like a bold, bad, and is doubtless bewailing the evils of intemperance.

THE NORTHERN papers are making merry at the expense of G. W. Moore, the Englishman, who produced a man in the penitentiary, to make it look bad.

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ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

DOWN IN AUGUSTA the society people are in a flutter of excitement over the claim for the estate of an old harness maker, amounting to about \$2,500, brought by the famous Hargous family, of New York.

EVERYONE who is at all familiar with the personnel of New York's famous "Four Hundred" knows that there is no more conspicuous nor wealthy family in the McAlister set than the Hargous'. Miss Sallie Hargous, it will be remembered, was declared by all the society journals the belle of Newport last summer, and she has of late figured in the society papers as one of the leading attendants in the recent Astor wedding.

THE CLAIM came about, says the Augusta gossips, in this way:

SOME YEARS ago an old harness maker by the name of N. Gilbert, who had a shop on one of the down-town streets in Augusta, died, leaving property to the amount of something like \$2,000. It was known that he had a son and daughter, but at the time of his death he was alone, and constant advertising failed to produce the heirs.

THE SON, it seems, went out to California during the days of the gold fever, while the daughter went up into north Georgia about Dalton, where, it is said, she was engaged in menial household duties during the time Johnston's army was in that neighborhood. There she met and married Hargous, and, together, they went into Mexico or New Mexico, where he made his fortune in mining, and then went to New York, where, in recent years, they have been admitted into the inner circles of the famous "Four Hundred."

THE SON, the old harness maker, who went out to the Golden Gate, was less fortunate; and it seems that he discovered recently that the old harness maker left a small estate which was worth the getting. He put the matter into the hands of a well-known Augusta lawyer, who found that the property was about to be turned over to the county, it having been in the hands of an administrator for some years.

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RETHRONED

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HOWARD VAN ERPS,

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HALL AND JENKINS.

THE ATLANTA YOUNG MEN IN JAIL AT HENDERSON.

Charged with False Imprisonment—A Statement Giving Both Sides of the Case.

Considerable interest is felt here in the case of Dan Hall and H. T. Jenkins, two Atlanta young men in jail at Henderson, N. C. The charge against them is false arrest, unlawfully holding a citizen in custody, and attempting to blackmail.

The man whom they arrested, and who wore out the warrant which landed the young men in jail, is Colonel W. H. S. Burgwyn, president of the Bank of Henderson.

The following special explains the matter, giving the side of the young men, as well as the other side:

Colonel Burgwyn's Side of It.

HENDERSON, N. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The facts in the case of the young men, Hall and Jenkins, now under arrest here, are stated thus by Colonel Burgwyn: It appears that the Henderson Tobacco Company, of which Jenkins was a member, was in debt to Burgwyn for money loaned from time to time, and that he holds as security a mortgage on the property, brands, etc. Wishing to arrive at a settlement of the matter, he went to Atlanta, which was Jenkins' headquarters, to see him and other parties interested in the debt. Colonel Burgwyn left Henderson in company with W. A. Shelby, a partner of Jenkins', but soon after leaving Greensboro Shelby was missed from the train and nothing more was heard of him. Reaching Atlanta, Burgwyn was met by Jenkins, who was apparently expecting him, although Burgwyn had not notified him of his coming.

Being informed that Mrs. M. L. Shelby, Jenkins' mother-in-law, was interested in the debt, was staying at Decatur, Colonel Burgwyn asked that an engagement be made with her. Mr. Jenkins told him that Mrs. Shelby would not likely be in town for several days, and that he had better take a hack and drive through the country to Decatur. It being then raining and the roads in a terrible condition, Burgwyn refused to go through the country, notwithstanding Jenkins pressed him to do so, and went by train to Decatur.

Being directed to the house where Mrs. Shelby was staying, Colonel Burgwyn was admitted and invited into the parlor. After waiting some time Mrs. Shelby came in and asked Colonel Burgwyn to walk into another room in the rear part of the house.

After stating the object of his visit, Mrs. Shelby informed him that she had no business with him, and that he must see Mr. Jenkins, her son-in-law. Colonel Burgwyn then started to leave when a man, who gave his name as Daniel Hall, stepped from a closet in the room and told Burgwyn to consider himself under arrest.

When asked by what authority and upon what charge, Hall replied that he was chief detective of the Georgia Central Detective Agency, and was there to represent Jenkins and to have a settlement of the account between them, and that he arrested Burgwyn upon a charge of embezzlement and conspiracy with R. L. Daingerfield, his former cashier and a member of the Henderson Tobacco Company, to defraud Jenkins.

Burgwyn demanded to be shown the warrant upon which he was arrested, but it was never produced.

Hall said Daingerfield, who was living in Memphis had confessed that there was conspiracy, and that if Burgwyn would sign before releasing the defendant, and agree not to prosecute Daingerfield, he (Hall) would release him (Burgwyn), otherwise he would take him to the police station in Atlanta, and hold him in custody until a requisition could be had from the governor of North Carolina. The papers would be full of it, and his name and business would be ruined.

Colonel Burgwyn indignantly denied all such charges, and refused to sign any papers. He demanded that he be allowed to consult with counsel and to be taken before the nearest magistrate for hearing. This was refused. In the meantime Jenkins had come out of the same closet in which Hall had been concealed, and reiterated the charges made by Hall. He further said that Daingerfield had been arrested, and that he was here in Atlanta. He (Daingerfield) had confessed everything, and he (Burgwyn) might as well sign the papers as demanded and save himself trouble and exposure.

Colonel Burgwyn would not sign anything—papers releasing the claim or agreeing not to prosecute Daingerfield. Then he was asked to sign an agreement submitting his books to an investigation. This he refused to do, but signified his perfect willingness to exhibit them at any time for examination by a competent expert. But he would not put his name to such a paper or any other under the circumstances. He would not be forced into doing anything of the kind. Jenkins and Hall had concealed themselves on the same train that Burgwyn went out on, and knowing the way to the house, about a mile from the depot, while Colonel Burgwyn was inquiring the direction that had reached there ahead of him.

After detaining him in custody at Decatur for some time, together they took Burgwyn to Atlanta and to police headquarters, where he was finally released, no charge being preferred against him. Arriving there, they told Colonel Burgwyn that a detective had just brought Daingerfield from Memphis, and that he (Daingerfield) was then upstairs confessing everything.

Language purporting to come from Daingerfield was repeated to him, the whole thing revealing a deep-laid and well-concocted plot. Daingerfield was not in Atlanta, Jenkins and Hall had not been in consultation with him (lately), and he had made no confession of any kind whatever.

Having preferred no charge against him at police headquarters, Colonel Burgwyn was released. Then he gave a written agreement submitting his books and all correspondence between Daingerfield, his former cashier and himself, to examination.

Thus he did voluntarily and for his own protection, having nothing to conceal.

Later Hall came to Henderson for the purpose, as he says, of having Burgwyn's books examined, but as the parties named by him were not known by Colonel Burgwyn, he declined to entertain the proposition.

He was not willing for Hall to name the man or men, but expressed his willingness to elect any competent expert connected with the various bond fidelity assurance companies, and offered to let his counsel and Hall's counsel select the man, which was refused by Hall.

Colonel Burgwyn has brought suit to foreclose his mortgage, and all books, accounts, etc., will be submitted to the court. He says this claim that the account is not correct is all a pretense, as the debt was contracted in 1889, and has been ratified and approved by Jenkins numberless times, as evidenced by bonds and other paper writings signed by Jenkins himself; and not until his (Burgwyn's) arrest Decatur was it ever suggested that it was not correct and bona fide.

Mr. Hall's Statement.

Mr. Hall makes the following statement: "Some time since H. T. Jenkins came to me and stated that he had reasonable grounds to believe that R. L. Daingerfield, his partner, and also cashier of Burgwyn's bank, had

combined with Burgwyn to defraud him. He exhibited to me papers that convinced me of the correctness of his conclusions. I secured the proper authority to represent him. Burgwyn visited Atlanta in regard to Jenkins's alleged indebtedness. He visited Mrs. M. L. Shelby at Decatur, Ga., the mother-in-law of Mr. Jenkins, on this business. I am informed and believe he had previously tried to coerce her into signing certain papers that would make her individually liable for this alleged indebtedness. It was concealed at Mrs. Shelby's on Burgwyn's arrival to protect her. I was informed that Burgwyn had made threats to her to prosecute criminally if she failed to accede to his demands.

"What then transpired and the agreement signed by Burgwyn is correctly stated in THE CONSTITUTION of Sunday before last. I desire that report reproduced in connection with his. In pursuance of his agreement and by his invitation, I came to Henderson to arrange for the examination in question. I immediately demanded the correspondence that had passed between his cashier, Daingerfield, who resides in Memphis. He agreed to produce it at 3:30 o'clock p.m. that it might be inventoried, and sealed and placed in responsible hands to be produced in this examination.

"At the appointed hour I called, but his bank was closed and I could not effect an entrance. Immediately thereafter I was arrested on a civil process and afterwards released. I failed to find Burgwyn from that hour until the following day at noon, when I met him at his attorney's office and prepared for experts to conduct the examination, all of which was refused. Among those proposed were Professor Jack Sullivan and B. F. Moore, of Atlanta.

"I returned to Atlanta for the purpose of securing the presence in Henderson of the gentleman I represented. On our arrival here we were met at the depot by a posse of officers and arrested on a civil suit for damages and have so remained. I am informed that they have other warrants ready to serve immediately on our release.

"I submit to an impartial public and call their particular attention to his written agreement.

Would not a certificate of the correctness of his accounts from an expert bookkeeper do more to convince the public of his innocence than all such charges as are brought against us? Which I believe to be sure to prevent the examination. We are here in compliance with his agreement and request. I understand that the report is in circulation, that it is blackmail. I submit how could that be possible when we only wish an examination of his books? Are they witnesses against him? I believe the public will agree with me, and his own actions confirm my belief, that they are. I hold his cashier's paper given for \$5,000 for the purpose, I am informed, to induce Jenkins to sign certain papers which he did, having implicit confidence in Daingerfield. My only interest in this case is to faithfully represent my employer. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and that is what their actions prove to me. Colonel Burgwyn has employed the legal talent at hand to prosecute the conduct of examination, but, in my opinion, to prevent us from doing so.

"I do not come to enter into details, but I presume that the public will not be deceived by the course Burgwyn is adopting by endeavoring to sidetrack the real issue. Every business man must know and admit that the proper course for him to have pursued, would have been to have accepted the examination asked for and produced himself clear of the charges. Until he does this an unprejudiced public can form their own opinion."

Subsequent Matters.

"Wednesday of last week Jenkins and Hall came to Henderson and were arrested immediately on their arrival, a friend having telegraphed Colonel Burgwyn, from Durham, that they were coming. A hearing was had before Clerk of the Court Ferry, Thursday, and the case was continued that plaintiff might procure affidavit of Daingerfield or have him appear in court. Defendants were held in a \$500 bond each which was failed to give and went to jail Saturday afternoon. Colonel Burgwyn was required to give a prosecution bond to indemnify the county from being taxed with the costs of \$500, but to relieve the acting magistrate of any appearance of bias, Colonel Burgwyn expressed a readiness to give bond in a large sum, \$10,000, and might be given \$10,000, while those of Hall and Jenkins were unchanged, their counsel having agreed upon a motion to vacate, also to reduce bonds. Later, by consent of Colonel Burgwyn, their bonds were reduced to \$2,500 each. But so far they have failed to give bond this morning.

The defense moved a motion for discharge under the insolvent debtors' act, and tendered the sheriff a \$500 bond for their appearance at the hearing of this motion, demanding their release in the meantime. The sheriff declined to accept the bond or discharge the debt and George R. Winston was applied to for a writ of habeas corpus. After a long captivity he was sent south and was sent by our governor on a secret mission to Europe. Taking passage on a blockade runner, the vessel was captured and with it Bell Boyd. A Lieutenant Harding, of the captors, was very kind to Bell in her captivity, and they were afterwards married. He dying not long after, Bell married some one else, and was divorced and again married—the last time marrying an actor. Since the last marriage they have been playing with indifferent and varied success, and at last became "strapped" in some northern city, where their trouble about their children commenced, and which, as stated, is not yet ended.

Poor Bell! You were worthy of a better fate. Your lines have indeed been cast in unpleasant places, and I know I voice the sentiment of all in the south who know you in those days of hard marching and fighting in the valley where you shared our dangers and hardships, when I say that our veteran hearts reach out to you in sympathy in your trouble and distress, and hope for you yet better times.

BELLE BOYD.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS SPY

Who Followed the Fortunes of the Confederacy—A Georgia Veteran's Memories of the Daring Girl.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—Many of Washington county's veterans, who followed the feathers of Stonewall Jackson and Ewell in the celebrated Banks campaign in the Valley of Virginia, remember well the subject of this short sketch—Belle Boyd, the confederate spy and scout, the pet of Jackson's "foot cavalry"—and many will be the regrets expressed when they learn from that she has been in serious trouble in the north. The nature of this trouble is poverty and inability to support her children and they were about to be taken from her, and the matter is still pending in the courts.

Let us cherish the hope that the once dasher confederate spy may come out with flying colors in this matter, as she was wont to do in the days when she went soldiering and rode with Jackson, Ewell and Ashby.

In the spring of 1862 a Georgia regiment was marching at the head of Ewell's division down the Luray valley. We had passed through the town of Luray and were nearing Fort Royal, going—knew not where—on one of Jackson's secret marches. Suddenly from a settlement road there appeared at a full run a most magnificent horse, and with a rider—a most beautiful young lady—who sat the horse as if born to the saddle. I never saw a lovelier sight. Halting in front of our regiment she inquired for Jackson. One of our officers knew her and gave her the desired information, and off she went to our rear, riding like the celebrated John Gilpin.

"THAT IS BELLE BOYD," said the officer who had directed her, "and you may just as well get ready for a fight, for it won't be long before you will see her and old Jackson pass to the front, and then you may look out."

Sure enough, very soon here they came, and as they passed us the command was passed up the line to load and then to "double-quicke."

We were soon at Fort Royal, where we surprised and captured the troops stationed there. It afterward was told that Belle Boyd had been in and around Fort Royal for a day or two, and having found out everything necessary for Jackson to know that she had started out to find him and give the information which enabled him to swoop down on them and take them in.

From Fort Royal to Winchester we saw her a few times on the march, either riding with Jackson or some of his staff. After the capture of Winchester we pushed on to Martinsburg, twenty-two miles towards the Potowmack. We missed her when we left Winchester.

Arriving at Martinsburg we formed a line of battle and threw out skirmishers and were gradually closing in on the place. A slight skirmish fight was going on when we heard an unusual commotion in the direction of the town, and soon we caught sight of a lady on horseback,

COMING LIKE A CYCLONE towards us. A lot of yankees were pursuing her, and the bullets from their carbines were pattering in the air. We expected every minute to see her shot off her horse, but she never halted or slackened her speed. As she neared us we recognized her as Belle Boyd, and directing our fire on her pursuers, we caused them to turn back. Again she inquired for Jackson, but Major Harry Douglass, of Jackson's staff, had already seen her, and together they went to the rear. I suppose she must have told Jackson that the yankee force was too strong for us to attack, for Jackson immediately withdrew all of his forces and left the town, going in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Belle was never seen in our army again. After we left the valley she returned to her home near Martinsburg and shortly after was

CAPTURED BY THE YANKEES and carried a prisoner to Washington. After a long captivity she was sent south and was sent by our governor on a secret mission to Europe. Taking passage on a blockade runner, the vessel was captured and with it Bell Boyd. A Lieutenant Harding, of the captors, was very kind to Bell in her captivity, and they were afterwards married. He dying not long after, Bell married some one else, and was divorced and again married—the last time marrying an actor. Since the last marriage they have been playing with indifferent and varied success, and at last became "strapped" in some northern city, where their trouble about their children commenced, and which, as stated, is not yet ended.

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A Trying Ordeal.

RUTLEDGE, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—Dr. T. M. McWhorter, a prominent physician of this town, left last evening for Stephens, Ga., where his father, Hon. Joe McWhorter lives. The operation was performed on his feet. The operation was performed by Dr. A. J. James of Cincinnati, O. The doctor applied physical and iron constitution and nerve enabled him to undergo the operation like a hero. There were several physicians and friends present. Among those present were: Dr. George Little, of Crawford, Ga.; Dr. W. A. Arnal of Godfrey, Ga.; Dr. B. F. Saye of Rutledge, Ga., and Mr. Oscar J. Richardson, of Rutledge, Ga.

WILL BE Postmaster.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—The friends of Henry Atwood, now dead, are manufacturing a postmaster on Cotton Avenue. The post office will be located on the corner of College and Orange streets.

WILL BE Postmaster on Cotton Avenue.

YONKERS, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—The controversy between the Athens Park and Improvement Company and the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company, concerning a long strip of right of way, has been settled. The railroad company, the amount of the award was for \$3,500, and it is believed the matter will be settled upon this basis.

A Suit for \$900.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—In the United States court today the case of Henry Clews & Co. of New York, vs. William H. O'Dowd, was decided in favor of the defendant, the court awarding him \$9,000, a balance claimed to be due on a cotton speculation.

Leg Broken.

LAFAYETTE, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—Emmet Park, a young man about 16 years old, who was the son of his late broken yesterday evening by a falling tree. Mr. Park had cut down a green tree, and it fell against a dead tree, breaking the top out of the dead tree, which fell across Mr. Park's leg.

Morsehead at Liberty.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—Young Morsehead, who was arrested and charged with an attempt to murder a tramp named Elbridge, near Center last week, has been released from jail because the sheriff of Jackson county failed to come for him.

Mr. C. S. JOHNSON, of THE CONSTITUTION, who has been sick at the Markham house for several days, threatened with pneumonia, was able to go to his home at Stone Mountain yesterday.

Postage stamp for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

See "Announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column.

April 2d 2w

Postage stamp for sale at THE CONSTITUTION business office.

We can sell you fine Mexican onyx clocks from \$20 to \$35.

French marble clocks from \$12.50 to \$25.

Imitation marble clocks from \$6 to \$12.50.

Walnut clocks from \$3 to \$7.

All of the above are eight-day half-hour strike, and fully warranted.

Marble, Granite, 63 Whitehall street.

Postage stamp for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

See "Announcement" of Standard Wagon Co. in another column.

April 2d 3w

Postage stamp for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

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French marble clocks from \$12.50 to \$25.

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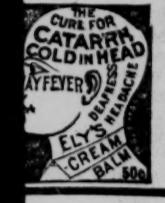
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All of the above are eight-day half-hour strike, and fully warranted.

Marble, Granite, 63 Whitehall street.

Postage stamp for sale at THE CONSTITUTION office.

We can sell you fine Mexican onyx clocks from \$20 to \$35



J. J. GONZALEZ, Co.

cacy Co.,

R.

J. C. BRANNON,
L. L. DETHL.
H. P. FLECK.
and Meador Grocery Com-
pany. Thanking our friends
five years, we solicit a
co-operation of the active
men in our employ—
and most satisfaction.
D. MEADOR.

T. O. PARKER, Cashier

geBank,

\$5,000,000.

paid up and investment
each share. This stock is
now at once, from date of

issuance.

BANKERS.

streets, where we have
private and public paper
and indicate, payable on
days; 5 per cent if less than
10 days. Interest serial
100,000.00
Bank.

Vice-President;

Assistant Cashier

King Co.

city, \$500,000.

W. Blahon, Phila., Pa.

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E. RICHARDSON, Cashier

BANK

A.

Jacob H. Cashier

\$400,000.

100,000.

Banks.

Loans made upon as-

sured throughout Europe

countries. Invited to

RENT.

twelve months.

May 13 r—

MCCARTHY, Jr., Cashier

ANKING CO.

LDING.

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The sum of dimes

upon instalments. Mo-

num 27-43

NEW ORLEANS SHORT

LINE.

POINT RAILROAD CO.

Best route to Montgomery

and the South.

in effect February 16, 1891.

No. 52. No. 53. No. 54.

Daily.

11 30 p.m. 8 35 p.m. 7 00 a.m.

10 15 p.m. 7 45 p.m. 6 30 a.m.

2 24 a.m. 7 40 p.m. 6 35 a.m.

6 05 a.m. 7 45 p.m. 6 40 a.m.

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1 20 a.m. 16 45 p.m. 15 35 a.m.

2 Days!

Send for **W** HEN necessary, we can deliver within 2 days from receipt of order, engraved calling cards and invitations of the latest and most correct styles. WE KEEP POSTED in this line, and we repeat, with us, the benefits.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
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—USE—

Hickey's Magic Hairline

For the prevention of baldness, removing dandruff and other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on the scalp and its diseases sent free on application. For sale by all druggists and the manufacturer.

Box 1 day Nos. 212, 214 8th St., Augusta, Ga.

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

Scientific Opticians.

58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

**The Most Desirable
VACANT LOTS IN THE CITY
FOR SALE
AT INMAN PARK**

April 15th, at 3 P. M.

MAPS OF THIS PROPERTY WILL BE

DISTRIBUTED by my office in a few

days. Water and gas pipes have been

laid, streets graded, walks and drives

prepared, making this residence park a thriving

beauty. At the same time, it is acknowledged to

be equal to any portion of Atlanta in elevation,

healthfulness and value. Edgewood avenue

runs from the center of the city directly

through the park, furnishing a magnificent,

straight, paved street, with a double-tracked electric railroad line, giving direct access with

this property to some one-half hour from

the best people in the south, have built elegant

homes upon Edgewood avenue, Elizabeth street,

Waverly Way, Euclid avenue, Spruce and other streets. All are surrounded by fine stone walls.

The city has agreed to continue to make such im-

provements as are necessary. Ride over this

great and prosperous city, and you will con-

clude that right now is the time to secure your home in Atlanta. Several expansive buildings of the most substantial character have been erected with

the most substantial property, and will be

erected on these lovely grounds during the

present year. It is a great comfort to know that

your neighbor will have as fine a house as you;

but the many who come to Atlanta to buy

get a plat, go upon the premises with your wife,

and select your lot before the sale, and buy it.

The terms are exceedingly liberal—only one-

quarter of the value down, one per cent per

year, 8 per cent interest. Remember that first-

class Atlanta real estate advances annually. You

are bound to lose money by waiting.

H. L. WILSON,

Real Estate Agent, No. 3 Kimball House,

Pryor Street.

April 3 to April 15.

H. L. WILSON,
AUCTIONEER.

For sale on premises, Tuesday, April 14th, 3

o'clock p. m., valuable 26-room residence.

No. 86 Ivy Street.

This central and desirable property is on the west side of Ivy street, between Houston and Wheat streets, with street cars on each. Here is a constant income of \$167 per month, or a grand home for an elegant and large family. Real estate is advancing very rapidly in this locality. It is only a blocks from the Kimball house, and union depot. The old citizens find opportunities in real estate, and are always eager to buy it. I will sell this to the highest bidder. Now is your time to get a valuable house and lot at your own price. It is only a question of a few months before you are bound to have a fine profit on what you pay on the 14th. Men are growing rich every year investing in Atlanta dirt. They are absolutely coming from here to buy. The banks are one per cent lower, because of the solid increasing value of Atlanta property. Call for plats.

H. L. WILSON, Real Estate Agent,

3 Kimball House, Pryor Street.

April 3 to April 15.

J. J. DUFFY, S. FRANK WARREN,

53 PEACHTREE STREET.

\$3,500—Lot in Inman park, 100x200; gas, water and sewerage; 15-foot lot; easy terms.

\$2,500—5 acres on Bellwood avenue, Oak Grove; cheap.

\$2,500—Lot on Jackson street, 50x140, near Irwin street.

\$4,000—Lot on Washington street, 50x179; pretties 6x100; 6-room house, lot 176x14; in Decatur.

\$10,000—Central lot on Spring street, 100x90, to 15-foot lot.

\$2,000—Large house, lot 50x150, Broyles street.

\$1,100—3-room house, lot 50x200, near Thurman street; stable and elegant water; great bargain.

\$2,500—16 acres on Bell road, near Van Winkle's shop.

\$17,000—16 acres on Marietta road.

\$2,500—6-room house, lot 50x130, Georgia avenue; everything nice and new, and cheap home; easy terms.

\$2,500—Lot 40x190, Merritts avenue; lies well.

\$4,000—Corner lot on Forsyth street, 45x127; 10x100—Forsyth Mill and Williams, 50x100; very cheap.

\$2,500—Lot 50x200, Washington street; fine location.

\$1,500—3-room house, lot 65x130, Pine street; this is cheap.

\$700—Lot 40x100, South Terry street, near Georgia avenue; 4-foot lot.

\$5,000—Lot 50x125, Peachtree street, near; has been in the same family for 20 years.

\$30,000—Lot 30x120, Loyd street, near Decatur; very central.

\$10,000—Large house, lot 50x120, on Decatur, near Loyd.

\$4,500—Fine house and lot, Spring street; near in; all improvements.

\$3,500—Two 8-room houses and store, Decatur; same location.

\$10,000—Lot 100x200, Jackson street; finest lot on the street.

\$5,000—On Virginia avenue; overlooking Piedmont park; wood on lot can be sold for \$500 per acre.

\$5,000—Fronting on Capitol avenue; 98 lots; big money in this. **DUFFY & WARREN.**

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., will find a home here. **FREE** of charge.

Call and see us.

W. A. OSBORN.

12 S. Pryor Street.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL
WELL AUTHENTICATED CASES OF GLANDERS IN TERRELL.

Commissioner Nesbitt Has Investigated It. More Applications for Widows' Pensions—Minor Matters.

Commissioner Nesbitt returned yesterday morning from Terrell county, where he went to examine a disease amongst stock which was thought to be glanders.

Glanders it is, he became satisfied.

The matter was first brought to his attention about three weeks ago.

A veterinary surgeon from Columbus, after an investigation, pronounced it glanders.

Commissioner Nesbitt then sent down Dr. Gray, of Atlanta, to make another examination.

He reported that none of the cases were glanders.

But this result was as far from being satisfactory as the other had been, for the disease was spreading, and the people were alarmed.

The disease was not confined to Terrell county, either. One man alone, in Wilkinson county, has lost ten head of stock; and there were other cases in Randolph county. Still others in Taylor county.

Commissioner Nesbitt continued to receive letters, and finally decided to carry an expert with him and make a personal examination.

He left Atlanta Tuesday morning, and Dr. D. O. Lyon, V. S., of Macon, went with him to Terrell county.

Dr. Lyon found indubitable evidences of glanders in three cases that he examined there. He believes it very probable that when the other examinations were made glanders had not developed—but now there is no doubt of it.

The people in Terrell county have taken hold of the matter in earnest now, using every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease; killing the sick stock or putting it entirely out of the way, fumigating the stables, etc.

The expense incident to the two examinations made by the department comes out of the contingent fund, which is barely sufficient to make the publications required of the department.

More Widows' Pensions.

Commissioner Tip Harrison, superintendent of widows, continues to receive applications for pension blanks for confederate widows.

The list grows like the bean stalk in a famous fairy tale, and keeps on growing.

Chatham county asked for thirty-five at first, and yesterday wrote for more.

Coweta wants forty more.

Fulton got thirty more yesterday.

And so it goes. All these, it will be remembered, are in addition to the original estimates, that figured a total of 4,000 applications.

The legislature appropriated for 600; the first estimate put the number of applicants at 4,000; and there is no telling what it will prove to be eventually.

Fulton county alone shows 225 applicants so far, and the number is increasing daily.

An apportion of the subject, a ruling was announced yesterday at the executive department which will serve as an answer to a great many letters received asking how proof is to be made when the witnesses do not reside in Georgia. Will it be officially?

Witnesses who live in another state can testify by going before the judge of the court of record and making the necessary proofs.

The judge must witness officially under seal of office, and furnish certificate that the witnesses who testify are known to him personally, and that they are reliable, reputable, etc., etc.

The pension statute does not fix any method, but this is substantially the kind of certificate required by ordinance of the witnesses who live in Georgia.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc.

effective relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

The use of Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and keeps the digestive organs in order. Dr. J. G. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable. For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Moyley's Lemon Elixir will not fall you any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

sun—thus

See "announcement" in Standard Wagon Co. in another column.

april 21st

WHY?

Will You Take the Queen and Crescent House?

Because it is the best line and gives better accommodations. Through sleepers to Cincinnati on all trains arriving at Cincinnati in time to make the connection with the New York and Boston trains.

For sleepers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Moyley's Lemon Elixir will not fall you any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Moyley, Atlanta, Ga.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Terms one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent interest.

JOEL HURT, President,

East Atlanta Land Co.

april 21st